

# Link Floer homology detects the Thurston norm

YI NI

*Department of Mathematics, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey 08544*

## Abstract

We prove that, for a link  $L$  in a rational homology 3–sphere, the link Floer homology detects the Thurston norm of its complement. This generalizes the previous results due to Ozsváth, Szabó and the author.

**AMS Classification numbers** Primary: 57R58, 57M27.

Secondary: 57R30.

**Keywords:** Link Floer homology, link, rational homology 3–sphere, Thurston norm, taut foliation.

# 1 Introduction

Link Floer homology was introduced by Ozsváth and Szabó [15], as a multi-filtered theory for links in rational homology 3-spheres. This theory generalizes an earlier invariant for knots, the knot Floer homology [12] [17].

One interesting topic in Floer theory is the relationship with the Thurston norm. For knot (and link) Floer homology, this topic was studied for links in integer homology 3-spheres in [13], [10] and [16]. In particular, Ozsváth and Szabó showed that, for a link  $L \subset S^3$ , the link Floer homology detects the Thurston norm of the complement of  $L$ . Although not stated explicitly, their proof actually works for links in integer homology spheres.

In the current paper, we will generalize Ozsváth and Szabó's result to links in rational homology 3-spheres.

In Subsection 4.4, we will define an affine function

$$\mathfrak{H}: \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, L) \rightarrow H^2(Y, L; \mathbb{Q}).$$

Then the link Floer homology provides a function

$$y: H_2(Y, L; \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q},$$

defined by

$$y(h) = \max_{\{\mathfrak{r} \in \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, L) \mid \overline{HFL}(Y, L, \mathfrak{r}) \neq 0\}} \langle \mathfrak{H}(\mathfrak{r}), h \rangle.$$

**Theorem 1.1** *Suppose  $L$  is an oriented link in a rational homology 3-sphere  $Y$ ,  $M = Y - \text{int}(Nd(L))$ . Suppose  $h \in H_2(M, \partial M; \mathbb{Q})$  is an integral class, then  $h$  can be represented by a properly embedded surface without sphere components. Let  $\chi(h)$  be the maximal possible value of the Euler characteristic of such surfaces. Then*

$$-\chi(h) + \sum_{i=1}^l |h \cdot [\mu_i]| = 2y(h).$$

Here  $\mu_1, \dots, \mu_l$  are the meridians of the components of  $L$ .

**Remark 1.2** The term  $-\chi(h)$  is almost the Thurston norm of  $h$  [20]. In fact, if the boundary tori of  $M$  are all incompressible, then we can rewrite the equality in the above theorem as

$$x(h) + \sum_{i=1}^l |h \cdot [\mu_i]| = 2y(h),$$

where here  $x(\cdot)$  is the Thurston norm.

**Remark 1.3** Suppose  $M$  is a compact 3-manifold with boundary consisting of tori, and  $H_2(M) = 0$ . Then  $M$  is the complement of a link in a rational homology sphere. Theorem 1.1 gives a criterion to determine whether any component of  $\partial M$  is compressible, in the terms of link Floer homology. If  $T$  is a torus in a rational homology 3-sphere  $Y$ , then  $T$  splits  $Y$  into two rational homology solid tori. Thus Theorem 1.1 also gives a criterion to determine whether  $T$  is compressible.

Incompressible tori play a very important role in “traditional 3-dimensional topology”. We hope that the above observation will be useful for studying the relationship between Floer homology and traditional 3-dimensional topology.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 contains a rather general result about the existence of longitudinal foliations. This result will be the starting point of our proof. Then, in Section 3, we generalize the main result in [10] to null-homologous oriented links in rational homology spheres. In Section 4, we give some preliminaries on link Floer homology. In particular, we discuss the relative  $\text{Spin}^c$  structures. Section 5 will be devoted to the proof of the main theorem. We use the “cabling trick” from [16], as well as the techniques from [7], to reduce the general case of our main theorem to the case proved in Section 3.

**Acknowledgements.** We are grateful to David Gabai and Zoltán Szabó for some helpful conversations. We also wish to thank Efstratia Kalfagianni for informing Kaiser’s work [8].

The author is partially supported by the Centennial fellowship of the Graduate School at Princeton University.

## 2 Longitudinal foliations

As in [13] and [10], when one tries to relate Floer homology with Thurston norm, the first step is always to establish an existence result about taut foliations. In this section, we are going to establish the corresponding result we need.

**Definition 2.1**  $M$  is an  $n$ -dimensional manifold. A smooth (codimension-1) *foliation*  $\mathcal{F}$  of  $M$  is a smooth integrable hyperplane field on  $M$ . A *leaf*  $L$  of  $\mathcal{F}$  is a maximal path-connected integral submanifold for  $\mathcal{F}$ .

By abuse of notation, we also denote the collection of the leaves by  $\mathcal{F}$ .

From now on, we assume the foliation is *co-oriented*, namely, there exists a unit vector field on the manifold, which is transverse to the foliation everywhere.

If  $\gamma$  is a path in a leaf  $L$ , then  $\mathcal{F}$  defines a parallel transport in a small neighborhood of  $\gamma$ . Let  $a, b$  be the two ends of  $\gamma$ , there are two small transversals  $I_a, I_b$  passing through  $a, b$ , so that the parallel transport along  $\gamma$  defined by  $\mathcal{F}$  gives a diffeomorphism of  $I_a$  onto  $I_b$ . Moreover, if  $\gamma$  is a loop with base point  $b$ , then the germ of the diffeomorphism at  $b$  is called the *holonomy* along the loop  $\gamma$ .

Every closed orientable 3-manifold admits a smooth foliation. So in order to extract useful topological information about 3-manifolds out of foliations, one needs some further restriction on the foliations.

**Definition 2.2** Let  $\mathcal{F}$  be a foliation of a 3-manifold  $M$ .  $\mathcal{F}$  is *taut* if there exists a closed curve intersecting every leaf of  $\mathcal{F}$  transversely.

In order to study knot Floer homology, one always needs some additional conditions on the taut foliations. For example, the foliations should be “longitudinal”. The definition is as follows.

**Definition 2.3** Suppose  $K \subset Y$  is a null-homologous knot,  $\mathcal{F}$  is a taut foliation of  $Y - \text{int}(Nd(K))$ . We say that  $\mathcal{F}$  is a *longitudinal foliation*, if the restriction of  $\mathcal{F}$  on  $\partial Nd(K)$  consists of longitudes.

Gabai shows that longitudinal foliations exist in many cases, including the classical knots [5]. In fact, we are going to prove the following rather general result about the existence of longitudinal foliations.

**Proposition 2.4** Suppose  $K \subset Y$  is a null-homologous knot,  $Y - K$  is irreducible. Then for any fibred knot  $J \subset S^3$  with sufficiently large genus,  $Y - \text{int}(Nd(K \# J))$  admits a smooth longitudinal foliation with a compact leaf, which is the minimal genus Seifert surface of  $K \# J$ .

Proposition 2.4 is a weak form of the following theorem due to Gabai.

**Theorem** (Gabai, [6]) Suppose  $K_i \subset Y_i$  are nontrivial null-homologous knots,  $Y_i - K_i$  are irreducible,  $i = 1, 2$ . Then  $Y_1 \# Y_2 - \text{int}(Nd(K_1 \# K_2))$  admits a smooth longitudinal foliation with a compact leaf, which is the minimal genus Seifert surface of  $K_1 \# K_2$ .  $\square$

**Proof of Proposition 2.4** Suppose  $F \subset M = Y - \text{int}(Nd(K))$  is a minimal genus Seifert surface for  $K$ . By the main theorem in [4], there exists a taut smooth foliation  $\mathcal{F}$  of  $M$ , so that

- (1)  $\mathcal{F} \pitchfork \partial M$ , and  $\mathcal{F}|_{\partial M}$  has no Reeb component,
- (2)  $F$  is a leaf of  $\mathcal{F}$ ,
- (3) if  $\theta$  is a closed curve in  $F$ ,  $f: (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon) \rightarrow (-\delta, \delta)$  is a representative of the germ of the holonomy along  $\theta$ , then

$$\frac{d^k f}{dt^k}(0) = \begin{cases} 1, & k = 1, \\ 0, & k > 1. \end{cases}$$

Here the above (3) holds by the Induction Hypothesis (iii) in the proof of [4, Theorem 5.1].

Cut  $M$  open along  $F$ , we get a sutured manifold  $(M_0, \gamma_0)$ , and  $\mathcal{F}$  becomes a foliation  $\mathcal{F}_0$  of  $M_0$ . The suture  $\gamma_0$  is an annulus. By the above condition (1),  $\mathcal{F}_0|_{\gamma_0}$  is determined by a global holonomy  $f: I \rightarrow I$ . Namely, pick the square  $I \times I$ , foliated by  $I \times t$ 's. Glue  $0 \times I$  with  $1 \times I$  by a diffeomorphism  $f$ , then the induced foliation on  $S^1 \times I$  is equivalent to the foliation  $\mathcal{F}_0|_{\gamma_0}$ . We can view  $\gamma_0$  as the union of two squares  $a \times I$  and  $b \times I$ , so that the restriction of the foliation in  $a \times I$  consists of  $a \times t$ 's, and the holonomy takes place in  $b \times I$ .

Suppose  $D_8$  is an octagon with edges  $a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2, \dots, a_4, b_4$  in cyclic order. Consider  $D_8 \times I$ , foliated by  $D_8 \times t$ 's. Let  $g, h: I \rightarrow I$  be two diffeomorphisms with the two ends fixed. We glue  $b_1 \times I$  with  $b_3 \times I$  by the map  $\text{id} \times g$ , glue  $b_2 \times I$  with  $b_4 \times I$  by the map  $\text{id} \times h$ . The new manifold is  $R \times I$ , with an induced foliation  $\mathcal{G}$ . Here  $R$  is a genus 1 compact surface with one boundary component. Obviously,  $\mathcal{G}|_{\partial R \times I}$  has a global holonomy  $[g, h]$ . We can view  $\partial R \times I$  as the union of two squares  $a' \times I$  and  $b' \times I$ , so that the restriction of the foliation in  $a' \times I$  consists of  $a' \times t$ 's, and the holonomy takes place in  $b' \times I$ .

Now we glue the two sutured manifolds  $(M_0, \gamma_0)$  and  $(R \times I, \partial R \times I)$  together, so that  $a \times I$  is glued to  $a' \times I$  by the identity. Then the new sutured manifold  $(M_1, \gamma_1)$  has an induced foliation  $\mathcal{F}_1$ , so that  $\mathcal{F}_1|_{\gamma_1}$  has a global holonomy  $f \circ [g, h]$ .

Repeat the above construction  $m$  times, we get a foliated sutured manifold  $(M_m, \gamma_m)$ , which is the union of  $(M_0, \gamma_0)$  and  $(R_m \times I, \partial R_m \times I)$  along a square in the suture, and the holonomy of the foliation on  $\gamma_m$  is

$$f \circ [g_1, h_1] \circ [g_2, h_2] \circ \dots \circ [g_m, h_m].$$

Here  $R_m$  is a compact genus  $m$  surface with one boundary component. Now we can make use of the following theorem.

**Theorem** (Mather–Sergeraert–Thurston, [19], see also [4]) *If  $f: I \rightarrow I$  is a  $C^\infty$  map satisfying*

$$\frac{d^k f}{dt^k}(\alpha) = \begin{cases} 1, & k = 1, \\ 0, & k > 1, \end{cases}$$

*for  $\alpha \in \{0, 1\}$ , then there exist  $C^\infty$  diffeomorphisms  $g_i, h_i: I \rightarrow I, i = 1, \dots, n$ , satisfying the above conditions so that*

$$f \circ [g_1, h_1] \circ [g_2, h_2] \circ \dots \circ [g_n, h_n] = \text{id}.$$

Hence when  $m \geq n$ , one can choose the holonomies  $g_i, h_i, i = 1, \dots, m$ , so that the holonomy of  $\mathcal{F}_m|_{\gamma_m}$  is the identity, thus  $\mathcal{F}_m|_{\gamma_m}$  consists of closed curves.

Now suppose  $J \subset S^3$  is a fibred knot with genus  $m$ ,  $G$  is a minimal genus Seifert surface of  $J$ . Consider the knot  $K \# J$ , with Seifert surface  $F'$ , which is the boundary connected sum of  $F$  and  $G$ . If we cut  $Y - \text{int}(Nd(K \# J))$  open along  $F'$ , the sutured manifold we get is just  $(M_m, \gamma_m)$ . So  $Y - \text{int}(Nd(K \# J))$  admits a smooth longitudinal foliation with  $F'$  being a compact leaf.  $\square$

### 3 Genera of Links in rational homology spheres

In this section, we are going to follow the procedure in [10] to generalize the main result there to null-homologous links in rational homology 3-spheres.

**Theorem 3.1** *Suppose  $L$  is a null-homologous oriented link in a closed 3-manifold  $Z$ ,  $H_1(Z; \mathbb{Q}) = 0$ .  $|L|$  denotes the number of components of  $L$ , and  $\chi(L)$  denotes the maximal Euler characteristic of the Seifert surfaces bounded by  $L$ . Then*

$$\frac{|L| - \chi(L)}{2} = \max\{i \mid \widehat{HFK}(Z, L, i) \neq 0\}.$$

Let  $L$  be a null-homologous oriented  $l$ -component link in a rational homology 3-sphere  $Z$ . Ozsváth and Szabó define a knot  $\kappa(L) \subset \kappa(Z)$ , where here  $\kappa(Z)$  is obtained by adding  $l - 1$  3-dimensional tubes  $R_1, \dots, R_{l-1}$  to  $Z$ . Suppose  $P_i$  is the belt sphere of the tube  $R_i$ . The knot  $\kappa(L)$  intersects  $P_i$  in exactly 2 points, we can remove two disks from  $P_i$  at these two points, then glue in a long and thin (2-dimensional) tube along an arc in  $\kappa(L)$ , so as to get a

torus  $T_i$ .  $T_i$  is homologous to  $P_i$ , but disjoint from  $\kappa(L)$ . These tori generate  $H_2(\kappa(Z) - \kappa(L); \mathbb{Z})$ .

Let  $(Y, K) = (\kappa(Z), \kappa(L))$ . Let  $G$  be a minimal genus Seifert surface of  $K$ , and  $Y_0$  be the manifold obtained by 0-surgery on  $K$ . By [10, Remark 3.2], we can assume  $G$  is obtained by adding  $l - 1$  bands to a Seifert surface  $F$  of  $L$  with maximal Euler characteristic. Hence  $\chi(G) = \chi(F) - (l - 1)$ . Let  $\widehat{G}$  be the extension of  $G$  in  $Y_0$  obtained by gluing a disk to  $G$ .

**Proposition 3.2** *Let  $L$  be a null-homologous oriented link in a rational homology 3-sphere  $Z$ , with irreducible complement. After doing connected sum with some fibred knots in  $S^3$ , we get a new link  $L^*$ . We consider  $(Y^*, K^*) = (\kappa(Z), \kappa(L^*))$ , and the 0-surgered space  $Y_0^*$ . The conclusion is: for a suitably chosen  $L^*$ ,  $Y_0^*$  can be embedded into a closed symplectic 4-manifold  $(X, \Omega)$ , so that  $X = X_1 \cup_{Y_0^*} X_2$ ,  $b_2^+(X_j) > 0$ , and*

$$\int_{T_i^*} \Omega = 0$$

for all  $i$ . Moreover,

$$\langle c_1(\mathfrak{k}(\Omega)), [\widehat{G^*}] \rangle = 2 - 2g(\widehat{G^*}).$$

□

Having Proposition 2.4, the proof of Proposition 3.2 is the same as the proof of [10, Proposition 3.12]. So we just omit it here.

We also state the following lemma without giving the proof, since its proof is not different from the proof of [10, Lemma 4.1].

**Lemma 3.3**  *$(Y, K)$  is as before. Let  $d$  be an integer satisfying  $\widehat{HFK}(Y, K, i) = 0$  for  $i \geq d$ , and suppose that  $d > 1$ . Then*

$$HF^+(Y_0, [d - 1]) = 0,$$

where

$$HF^+(Y_0, [d - 1]) = \bigoplus_{\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}), [\widehat{G}] \rangle = 2(d-1)} HF^+(Y_0, \mathfrak{s}).$$

□

**Proof of Theorem 3.1** (Compare the proof of [10, Theorem 1.1]) Suppose  $L_1, L_2$  are null-homologous oriented links in  $Z_1, Z_2$ , respectively. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{HFK}(Z_1, L_1) \otimes \widehat{HF}(Z_2) &\cong \widehat{HFK}(Z_1 \# Z_2, L_1), \\ \widehat{HFK}(Z_1 \# Z_2, L_1 \# L_2) \otimes \widehat{HF}(S^2 \times S^1) &\cong \widehat{HFK}(Z_1 \# Z_2, L_1 \sqcup L_2). \end{aligned}$$

By the above formulas, we can assume  $Z - L$  is irreducible. Now apply Proposition 3.2 to get a symplectic 4-manifold  $(X, \Omega)$ ,  $X = X_1 \cup_{Y_0^*} X_2$ , with  $b_2^+(X_j) > 0$ ,  $\int_{T_i^*} \Omega = 0$ , and

$$\langle c_1(\mathfrak{k}(\Omega)), [\widehat{G^*}] \rangle = \chi(\widehat{G^*}) < 0.$$

The sum

$$\sum_{\eta \in H^1(Y_0^*)} \Phi_{X, \mathfrak{k}(\Omega) + \delta\eta} \quad (1)$$

is calculated by a homomorphism which factors through  $HF^+(Y_0^*, \mathfrak{k}(\Omega)|_{Y_0^*})$ .

$H^1(Y_0^*) \cong \mathbb{Z}^l$  is generated by the Poincaré duals of  $[T_1^*], [T_2^*], \dots, [T_{l-1}^*]$  and  $[\widehat{G^*}]$ . So the  $\text{Spin}^c$  structures in (1) are precisely

$$\mathfrak{k}(\Omega) + \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} a_i \text{PD}([T_i^*]) + b \text{PD}([\widehat{G^*}]) \quad (a_i, b \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

Here PD is the Poincaré duality map in  $X$ . The first Chern classes of these  $\text{Spin}^c$  structures are

$$c_1(\mathfrak{k}(\Omega)) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} a_i \text{PD}([T_i^*]) + 2b \text{PD}([\widehat{G^*}]).$$

By the degree shifting formula, the degrees of the terms in (1) are

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(c_1(\mathfrak{k}(\Omega)) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} a_i \text{PD}([T_i^*]) + 2b \text{PD}([\widehat{G^*}]))^2 - 2\chi(X) - 3\sigma(X)}{4} \\ &= \frac{(c_1(\mathfrak{k}(\Omega))^2 - 2\chi(X) - 3\sigma(X))}{4} + \sum a_i \langle c_1(\mathfrak{k}(\Omega)), [T_i^*] \rangle + b \langle c_1(\mathfrak{k}(\Omega)), [\widehat{G^*}] \rangle \\ &= \frac{(c_1(\mathfrak{k}(\Omega))^2 - 2\chi(X) - 3\sigma(X))}{4} + b\chi(\widehat{G^*}). \end{aligned}$$

Since  $\chi(\widehat{G^*}) \neq 0$ , the terms which have the same degree as  $\Phi_{X, \mathfrak{k}(\Omega)}$  are precisely those correspond to  $\mathfrak{k}(\Omega) + \sum a_i \text{PD}([T_i^*])$ . By [11, Theorem 1.1] and the fact that  $\int_{T_i^*} \Omega = 0$ ,  $\Phi_{X, \mathfrak{k}(\Omega)}$  is the only nontrivial term at this degree. So  $HF^+(Y_0^*, \mathfrak{k}(\Omega)|_{Y_0^*})$  is nontrivial. Now apply Lemma 3.3, we get our desired result for  $L^*$ .

The result for  $L$  holds by the connected sum formula.  $\square$

As a corollary, we have



**Corollary 3.4** *Suppose  $Z$  is a rational homology 3-sphere,  $L_+, L_-, L_0 \subset Z$  are 3 null-homologous oriented links, which differ at a crossing as in the skein relation. Then two of the three numbers*

$$\chi(L_+), \chi(L_-), \chi(L_0) - 1,$$

*are equal and not larger than the third.*

**Proof** In the local picture of the skein relation, if the two strands in  $L_-$  belong to the same component, then  $|L_0| = |L_+| + 1$ , and there is a surgery exact triangle relating  $\widehat{HFK}(Z, L_-)$ ,  $\widehat{HFK}(Z, L_+)$  and  $\widehat{HFK}(Z, L_0)$  [12]. If  $\chi(L_+) < \chi(L_-)$ , then  $\widehat{HFK}(Z, L_-, \frac{|L_+| - \chi(L_+)}{2}) = 0$ , hence

$$\widehat{HFK}(Z, L_+, \frac{|L_+| - \chi(L_+)}{2}) \cong \widehat{HFK}(Z, L_0, \frac{|L_+| - \chi(L_+)}{2}).$$

It follows from Theorem 3.1 that

$$|L_0| - \chi(L_0) = |L_+| - \chi(L_+),$$

so  $\chi(L_+) = \chi(L_0) - 1$ . Similarly, one can show that if  $\chi(L_-) < \chi(L_+)$ , then  $\chi(L_-) = \chi(L_0) - 1$ , and if  $\chi(L_-) = \chi(L_+)$ , then  $\chi(L_-) \leq \chi(L_0) - 1$ .

If the two strands in  $L_-$  belong to different components, then  $|L_0| = |L_-| - 1$ , and there is an exact triangle relating  $\widehat{HFK}(Z, L_-)$ ,  $\widehat{HFK}(Z, L_+)$  and  $\widehat{HFK}(Z, L_0) \otimes V$ . Here  $V = V_{-1} \oplus V_0 \oplus V_{+1}$ ,  $V_{\pm 1} \cong \mathbb{Z}$  are supported in filtration level  $\pm 1$ , and  $V_0 \cong \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$  is supported in filtration level 0. An argument similar to the one in the last paragraph gives the desired result.  $\square$

The above result was first proved for links in  $S^3$  by Scharlemann and Thompson [18]. Then Kaiser proved a much more general theorem for links in irreducible rational homology 3-spheres [8]. Kalfagianni also proved Scharlemann and Thompson's result for certain links in irreducible homology 3-spheres, and applied it to study the convergence of the HOMFLY power series link invariants in [9].

## 4 Preliminaries on link Floer homology

In [15], Ozsváth and Szabó defined link Floer homology for oriented links in rational homology 3-spheres. We will briefly review the definition and some basic properties.

## 4.1 Relative $\text{Spin}^c$ structures

Let  $M$  be a compact 3-manifold with boundary consisting of tori. There is a canonical isotopy class of translation invariant vector fields on the torus. Let  $v_1$  and  $v_2$  be two nowhere vanishing vector fields on  $M$ , whose restriction on each component of  $\partial M$  is the canonical translation invariant vector field. We say  $v_1$  and  $v_2$  are *homologous*, if they are homotopic in the complement of a ball in  $M$ . The homology classes of such vector fields are called *relative  $\text{Spin}^c$  structures* on  $M$ , and the set of all relative  $\text{Spin}^c$  structures is denoted by  $\underline{\text{Spin}}^c(M, \partial M)$ .  $\underline{\text{Spin}}^c(M, \partial M)$  is an affine space over  $H^2(M, \partial M)$ .

When  $L$  is an oriented link in a closed oriented 3-manifold  $Y$ , let  $M = Y - \text{int}(Nd(L))$ . Then we also denote  $\underline{\text{Spin}}^c(M, \partial M)$  by  $\underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, L)$ .

There is a natural involution

$$J: \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(M, \partial M) \rightarrow \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(M, \partial M).$$

If  $\mathfrak{r} \in \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(M, \partial M)$  is represented by a vector field  $v$ , then  $J(\mathfrak{r})$  is represented by the vector field  $-v$ . Given  $\mathfrak{r}$ ,  $\mathfrak{r} - J(\mathfrak{r})$  is an element in  $H^2(M, \partial M)$ , denoted by  $c_1(\mathfrak{r})$ .

## 4.2 Heegaard diagrams and $\text{Spin}^c$ structures

Suppose  $L$  is an oriented link in a rational homology sphere  $Y^3$ ,  $(\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$  is a (generic) balanced  $2l$ -pointed Heegaard diagram associated to the pair  $(Y, L)$ . There is a map

$$\underline{\mathfrak{s}}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}: \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta \rightarrow \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, L),$$

defined in [15]. We sketch the definition of  $\underline{\mathfrak{s}}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}$  as follows.

Let  $f: Y \rightarrow [0, 3]$  be a Morse function corresponding to the Heegaard diagram,  $\nabla f$  is the gradient vector field associated to  $f$ . Let  $\gamma_{\mathbf{w}}$  be the union of the flowlines of  $\nabla f$ , such that each of these flowlines passes through a point in  $\mathbf{w}$ , and connects an index 0 critical point to an index 3 critical point. Similarly, define  $\gamma_{\mathbf{z}}$ . Suppose  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$ , then  $\gamma_{\mathbf{x}}$  denotes the union of the flowlines connecting index 1 critical points to index 2 critical points, and passing through the points in  $\mathbf{x}$ .

We construct a nowhere vanishing vector field  $v$ . Outside a neighborhood  $Nd(\gamma_{\mathbf{w}} \cup \gamma_{\mathbf{z}} \cup \gamma_{\mathbf{x}})$ ,  $v$  is identical with  $\nabla f$ . Then one can extend  $v$  over the balls  $Nd(\gamma_{\mathbf{x}})$ . We can also extend  $v$  over  $Nd(\gamma_{\mathbf{w}} \cup \gamma_{\mathbf{z}})$ , so that the closed orbits

of  $v$ , which pass through points in  $\mathbf{w}$  and  $\mathbf{z}$ , give the link  $L$ . There may be many different choices to extend  $v$  over  $Nd(\gamma_{\mathbf{w}} \cup \gamma_{\mathbf{z}})$ , we choose the extension as in [15, Figure 2].

Now we let  $\underline{\mathfrak{s}}_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{x})$  be the relative  $\text{Spin}^c$  structure given by  $v$ . It is easy to check that  $\underline{\mathfrak{s}}_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{z}}$  is a well defined map.

### 4.3 Link Floer homology

Let  $\mathbb{F}_2$  be the field consisting of 2 elements. For  $\mathfrak{r} \in \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, L)$ ,  $\widehat{CFL}(Y, L, \mathfrak{r})$  is a chain complex over  $\mathbb{F}_2$ , generated by the  $\mathbf{x}$ 's with  $\underline{\mathfrak{s}}_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathfrak{r}$ , and the differential counts holomorphic disks with  $n_{\mathbf{w}}(\phi) = n_{\mathbf{z}}(\phi) = 0$ . The homology of  $\widehat{CFL}(Y, L, \mathfrak{r})$  is denoted by  $\widehat{HFL}(Y, L, \mathfrak{r})$ . And the link Floer homology is

$$\widehat{HFL}(Y, L) = \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{r} \in \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, L)} \widehat{HFL}(Y, L, \mathfrak{r}).$$

$\widehat{HFL}$  enjoys certain symmetries. In particular, as in [15, Proposition 8.2], we have

**Lemma 4.1** *Let  $L$  be an oriented link in a rational homology sphere  $Y$ ,  $\mu_1, \dots, \mu_l$  denote the meridians of the components of  $L$ . Then*

$$\widehat{HFL}(Y, L, \mathfrak{r}) \cong \widehat{HFL}(Y, L, J(\mathfrak{r}) + \sum_{i=1}^l \text{PD}[\mu_i]).$$

□

### 4.4 An Alexander $\mathbb{Q}^l$ -grading

With the notation as above, we define a function

$$\mathfrak{H}: \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, L) \rightarrow H^2(Y, L; \mathbb{Q})$$

as follows. Given  $\mathfrak{r} \in \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, L)$ , let

$$\mathfrak{H}(\mathfrak{r}) = \frac{c_1(\mathfrak{r}) - \sum_{i=1}^l \text{PD}([\mu_i])}{2}.$$

Moreover, if  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$ , we define

$$\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathfrak{H}(\underline{\mathfrak{s}}_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{x})).$$

Given  $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$ , there exists a closed curve  $\omega(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \subset \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cup \mathbb{T}_\beta$ .  $\omega$  is the union of a curve  $a \subset \mathbb{T}_\alpha$  which connects  $\mathbf{x}$  to  $\mathbf{y}$ , and a curve  $b \subset \mathbb{T}_\beta$  which connects  $\mathbf{y}$  to  $\mathbf{x}$ .  $\omega$  can also be viewed as a curve in  $\Sigma$ .

Since  $Y$  is a rational homology sphere, there exists a positive integer  $k$ , so that  $k\omega(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$  is homologous to the sum of some copies of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  curves. Let  $\mathcal{D}$  be such a homology. The following elementary lemma is important.

**Lemma 4.2** *With the notation as above, given  $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$ , we have*

$$\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{y}) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^l (n_{z_i}(\mathcal{D}) - n_{w_i}(\mathcal{D})) \text{PD}[\mu_i].$$

**Proof** We cap off the copies of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  curves in  $\partial\mathcal{D}$  to get a 2-dimensional chain  $G \subset Y$ , so that  $\partial G = k\omega(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ .  $G \cap (Y - \text{int}(Nd(L)))$  is a homology between  $k\omega(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$  and some copies of  $\mu_i$ 's. And the coefficients of  $\mu_i$ 's can be computed by counting the algebraic intersection numbers of  $K_i$  with  $\mathcal{D}$ . Since  $\underline{\mathfrak{h}}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{x}) - \underline{\mathfrak{h}}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{y}) = \text{PD}([\omega(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})])$  [15, Lemma 3.11], we have that

$$\begin{aligned} & k(\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{y})) \\ &= \frac{k}{2} (c_1(\underline{\mathfrak{h}}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{x})) - c_1(\underline{\mathfrak{h}}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{y}))) \\ &= k \text{PD}([\omega(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})]) \\ &= \text{PD}\left(\sum_{i=1}^l (n_{z_i}(\mathcal{D}) - n_{w_i}(\mathcal{D}))[\mu_i]\right). \end{aligned}$$

Hence the result holds.  $\square$

The above lemma indicates that  $\mathfrak{H}$  defines a  $\mathbb{Q}^l$ -grading on  $\widehat{CFL}(Y, L)$ . Following Rasmussen [17], we call this grading an *Alexander grading*. Given  $h^* \in H^2(Y, L; \mathbb{Q})$ , let

$$\widehat{CFL}(Y, L, h^*) \cong \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{r} \in \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, L), \mathfrak{H}(\mathfrak{r}) = h^*} \widehat{CFL}(Y, L, \mathfrak{r}).$$

Then Lemma 4.1 implies that

$$\widehat{CFL}(Y, L, h^*) \cong \widehat{CFL}(Y, L, -h^*). \quad (2)$$

## 4.5 A formula for split links

The following formula for split links will be used in the proof of Theorem 1.1.

**Proposition 4.3** *Suppose  $L_1 \subset Y_1$ ,  $L_2 \subset Y_2$  are two oriented links in rational homology spheres, then  $L = L_1 \sqcup L_2$  is a split link in  $Y = Y_1 \# Y_2$ . Let  $\mathfrak{r}_1 \in \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y_1, L_1)$ ,  $\mathfrak{r}_2 \in \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y_2, L_2)$ , then they naturally give a relative  $\text{Spin}^c$  structure  $\mathfrak{r} = \mathfrak{r}_1 \# \mathfrak{r}_2 \in \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, L)$ . We have the following formula:*

$$\widehat{CFL}(Y, L, \mathfrak{r}) \cong \widehat{CFL}(Y_1, L_1, \mathfrak{r}_1) \otimes \widehat{CFL}(Y_2, L_2, \mathfrak{r}_2) \otimes \widehat{HF}(S^1 \times S^2).$$

**Proof** Suppose  $L_i$  has  $l_i$  components,  $i = 1, 2$ . Let  $(\Sigma_i, \alpha_i, \beta_i, \mathbf{w}_i, \mathbf{z}_i)$  be a weakly admissible balanced  $2l_i$ -pointed Heegaard diagram associated to the pair  $(Y_i, L_i)$ . We construct a Heegaard diagram for  $(Y, L)$  as follows.

Let  $A = S^1 \times [-1, 1]$  be a tube,  $\alpha_0 = S^1 \times 0$  is a belt circle, and  $\beta_0$  is a small Hamiltonian perturbation of  $\alpha_0$ . Let  $\Sigma = \Sigma_1 \# \Sigma_2$ , with  $A$  as the neck of the connected sum. We put the feet of this tube into two regions which contain base points. It is easy to verify that

$$(\Sigma, \alpha_1 \cup \{\alpha_0\} \cup \alpha_2, \beta_1 \cup \{\beta_0\} \cup \beta_2, \mathbf{w}_1 \cup \mathbf{w}_2, \mathbf{z}_1 \cup \mathbf{z}_2)$$

is a weakly admissible Heegaard diagram for  $(Y, L)$ .

Now the desired formula can be proved by a standard argument.  $\square$

## 5 Proof of the main theorem

In this section, we are going to prove our main theorem. The idea of the proof is the same as in [16], but we will take a slightly different approach.

First of all, let us check Theorem 1.1 for certain knots in lens spaces. As in [14], if one does  $\frac{p}{q}$  surgery on one component of the Hopf link, then the other component gives a knot  $O_{p/q}$  in the lens space  $L(p, q)$ . The complement of  $O_{p/q}$  is a solid torus, with a meridian disk  $D_{p/q}$ . Our result is

**Lemma 5.1** *There are exactly  $p$  relative  $\text{Spin}^c$  structures satisfying that*

$$\widehat{HFK}(L(p, q), O_{p/q}, \mathfrak{r}) \neq 0.$$

*One can denote these relative  $\text{Spin}^c$  structures by  $\mathfrak{r}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{r}_p$ , so that*

$$\langle c_1(\mathfrak{r}_i), [D_{p/q}] \rangle = 2i - 1.$$

*Hence Theorem 1.1 holds for  $O_{p/q}$ .*

**Proof**  $(L(p, q), O_{p/q})$  admits a genus 1 Heegaard diagram, such that  $\mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$  has exactly  $p$  intersection points, which correspond to  $p$  different relative  $\text{Spin}^c$  structures. As in [14, Lemma 7.1], we can denote these relative  $\text{Spin}^c$  structures by  $\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_p$ , such that  $\mathbf{r}_{i+1} - \mathbf{r}_i$  is the positive generator of  $H^2(L(p, q), O_{p/q}) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ , for  $i = 1, \dots, p-1$ . Let  $a_i = \langle c_1(\mathbf{r}_i), [D_{p/q}] \rangle$ , then  $a_{i+1} - a_i = 2$ .

Since

$$\langle c_1(\mathbf{r}) + c_1(J(\mathbf{r}) + \text{PD}[\mu]), [D_{p/q}] \rangle = \langle 2\text{PD}[\mu], [D_{p/q}] \rangle = 2p,$$

by Lemma 4.1, the set  $\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_p\}$  admits an involution  $a \mapsto 2p - a$ . Hence we must have  $a_i = 2i - 1$ .

Now it is easy to check Theorem 1.1 for  $O_{p/q}$ . □

Suppose  $L$  is an oriented link in a rational homology 3-sphere  $Y$ ,  $(\Sigma, \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$  is a (generic) balanced  $2l$ -pointed Heegaard diagram associated to the pair  $(Y, L)$ . Given an integral class  $h \in H_2(Y, L; \mathbb{Q})$ , let

$$\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}^h(\mathbf{x}) = \langle \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{x}), h \rangle,$$

for any  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$ . Thus  $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}^h$  defines a  $\mathbb{Q}$ -grading on  $\widehat{CFL}(Y, L)$ .

**Proposition 5.2** *Suppose  $L$  is a null-homologous oriented link, and  $F$  is a minimal genus Seifert surface of  $L$ . Then Theorem 1.1 holds for  $h = [F]$ .*

**Proof** As in [15], we can get a Heegaard diagram

$$(\Sigma', \boldsymbol{\alpha}', \boldsymbol{\beta}', w_1, z_l)$$

for  $(\kappa(Y), \kappa(L))$ , by adding tubes with feet at  $z_i$  and  $w_{i+1}$ , for  $i = 1, \dots, l-1$ . Suppose  $\mathcal{D}$  is a topological disk in  $\text{Sym}^{g+l-1}(\Sigma')$ ,  $\partial\mathcal{D} \subset \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cup \mathbb{T}_\beta$ , then  $n_{z_i}(\mathcal{D}) = n_{w_{i+1}}(\mathcal{D})$ . Hence

$$n_{z_1}(\mathcal{D}) - n_{w_l}(\mathcal{D}) = \sum_{i=1}^l (n_{z_i}(\mathcal{D}) - n_{w_i}(\mathcal{D})).$$

By Lemma 4.2, we conclude that the  $\mathbb{Q}$ -grading defined by  $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}^{[F]}$  coincides with the usual Alexander  $\mathbb{Z}$ -grading defined on  $\widehat{CFK}(\kappa(Y), \kappa(L))$ , as relative gradings.

The proof of [15, Theorem 1.1] shows that

$$\widehat{HFL}(Y, L) \cong \widehat{HFK}(Y, L)$$

as relative  $\mathbb{Q}$  graded  $\mathbb{F}_2$ -vector spaces. Moreover, by Lemma 4.1,  $\widehat{HFL}(Y, L)$ , equipped with the absolute  $\mathbb{Q}$ -grading given by  $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}^{[F]}$ , is symmetric with respect to the origin 0. Hence this absolute  $\mathbb{Q}$ -grading is identical to the usual absolute Alexander  $\mathbb{Z}$ -grading on  $\widehat{HFK}(Y, L)$ .

Now we can apply Theorem 3.1 to get the conclusion.  $\square$

In order to reduce the general case to the case of  $h = [F]$ , we are going to use the “cabling trick” introduced in [16]. The idea is to consider a  $(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$ -cable of  $L$ . The method of dealing with cables comes from Hedden’s work [7].

Suppose  $L$  is an  $l$ -component oriented link in  $Y$ , the components of  $L$  are denoted by  $K_1, \dots, K_l$ . Let  $(\Sigma, \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$  be a  $2l$ -pointed Heegaard diagram associated to the pair  $(Y, L)$ , satisfying the following conditions:

(1) For each  $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, l\}$ ,  $\beta_i$  represents a meridian for  $K_i$ , namely,  $w_i$  and  $z_i$  lie on a curve  $\lambda_i$  which meets  $\beta_i$  in a single point, and is disjoint from all the other  $\beta$  curves.

(2)  $\beta_i$  meets  $\alpha_i$  transversely in a single point, and is disjoint from all the other  $\alpha$  curves.

The curve  $\lambda_i \subset \Sigma$  is isotopic to the knot  $K_i$  in  $Y$ , hence  $\Sigma$  gives a frame on  $K_i$ .

Suppose  $\mathbf{p} = (p_1, \dots, p_l)$ ,  $\mathbf{q} = (q_1, \dots, q_l)$  are two  $l$ -tuples of positive integers, where

$$q_i = p_i n_i + 1$$

for some  $l$ -tuple of positive integers  $\mathbf{n} = (n_1, \dots, n_l)$ . We replace  $\beta_i$  with a new curve  $\gamma_i$ , gotten by performing a “finger move” of  $\beta_i$  along  $\lambda_i$  with multiplicity  $(p_i - 1)$ , and then winding  $n_i$  times parallel to  $\beta_i$ . We put a new basepoint  $z'_i$  inside the end of the finger. The new diagram  $(\Sigma, \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\gamma}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}')$  gives the link  $C(L) = C_{\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}}(L)$ , which is the  $(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$ -cable of  $L$  with respect to the frame specified by  $\Sigma$ . We can also find a basepoint  $t_i$  outside the finger, so that  $(\Sigma, \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\gamma}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{t})$  describes  $L$ . See Figure 1 for an illustration of the local diagram.

Let  $j: Y - C(L) \rightarrow Y - L$  be the inclusion map,  $j_*: H_1(Y - C(L)) \rightarrow H_1(Y - L)$ ,  $j^*: H^2(Y, L) \rightarrow H^2(Y, C(L))$  be the induced maps on (co)homologies. Let  $\mu'_i$  be the meridian of  $C_{p_i, q_i}(K_i)$ . Then  $j_*([\mu_i]) = p_i[\mu'_i]$ .

Consider the intersection points in  $\mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\gamma$ . If the  $\gamma_i$ -component of a point lies in a regular neighborhood of  $\beta_i$ , then we call the intersection point an  $i$ -*exterior*

*intersection point*. If the  $\gamma_i$ -component is supported in a regular neighborhood of  $\lambda_i$ , then we call the intersection point an *i-interior intersection point*. An intersection point which is *i*-exterior for all  $i = 1, \dots, l$  is called an *exterior intersection point*.

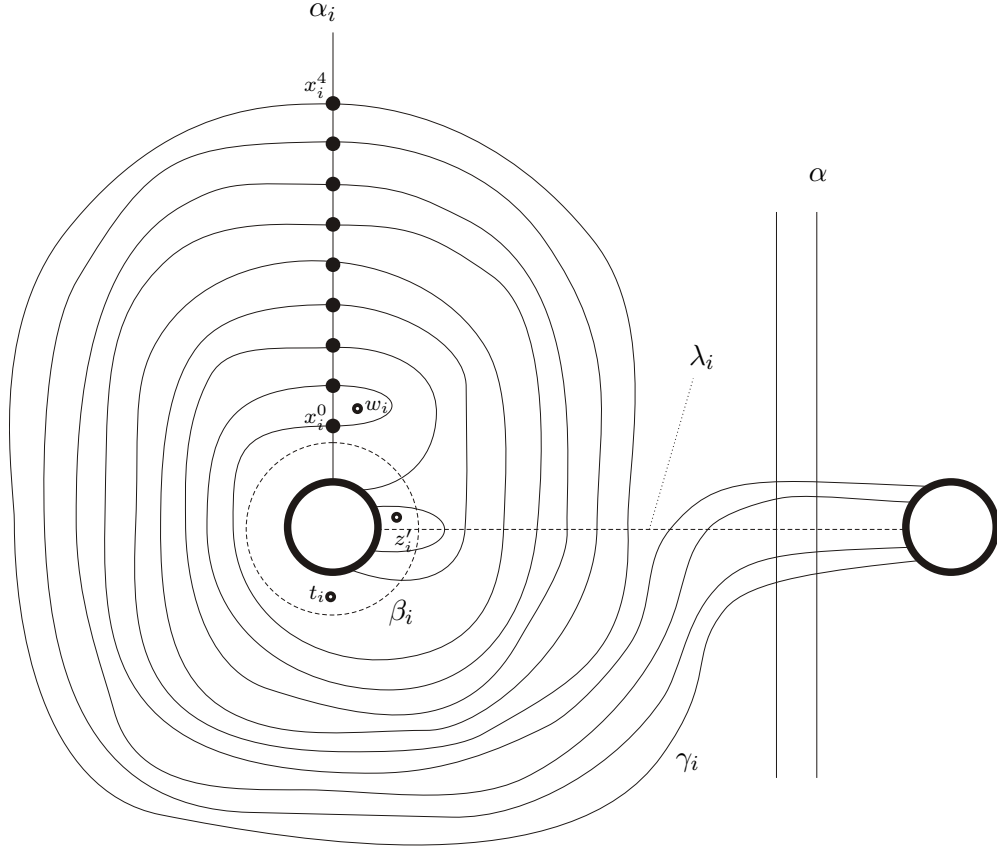


Figure 1 The local Heegaard diagram for a  $(3, 7)$ -cable.

The curve  $\alpha_i$  has  $2(p_i - 1)n_i + 1$  intersection points with  $\gamma_i$ . We define a function

$$S_i: \alpha_i \cap \gamma_i \rightarrow \mathbb{Z},$$

which is uniquely characterized up to an overall translation as follows.

Given  $x, y \in \alpha_i \cap \gamma_i$ , there are two arcs  $a \subset \alpha_i$  and  $b \subset \gamma_i$ , both connecting  $x$  to  $y$ , so that  $a - b$  is homologous to a sum of copies of  $\alpha$  curves and  $\gamma$  curves. Let  $\mathcal{D}$  be such a homology, then  $S_i$  satisfies

$$S_i(x) - S_i(y) = n_{z_i'}(\mathcal{D}) - n_{w_i}(\mathcal{D}).$$



We claim that, the values of  $S_i$  at the  $2(p_i - 1)n_i + 1$  points in  $\alpha_i \cap \gamma_i$  are mutually different. In order to show this, we consider a model, which is the  $(p, pn+1)$  cable of the unknot. (In this paragraph, we suppress the subscript  $i$  in  $p_i$  and  $n_i$  for simplicity.) An elementary calculation shows that the Alexander polynomial of the torus knot  $K = T(p, pn + 1)$  is

$$\Delta_K(T) = T^{-g} \left( \sum_{j=0}^{(p-1)n} T^{pj} - \sum_{k=0}^{p-2} \sum_{h=0}^{n-1} T^{k(pn+1)+ph+1} \right),$$

which has exactly  $2(p-1)n + 1$  terms. Hence the values of  $S_i$  at these  $2(p-1)n + 1$  points are mutually different. Moreover, if we denote these points by  $x_i^0, x_i^1, \dots, x_i^{2(p-1)n}$ , so that

$$S_i(x_i^j) > S_i(x_i^k), \quad \text{if } j < k,$$

then  $S_i$  satisfies the formula

$$\sum_j (-1)^j T^{S_i(x_i^j)} = T^m \Delta_K(T).$$

It is easy to see that the point  $x_i^0$  comes from the original intersection point  $\alpha_i \cap \beta_i$ , and  $x_i^0$  is the “outermost” point in  $\alpha_i \cap \gamma_i$ . The point  $x_i^{2n_i}$  is an “innermost” point in  $\alpha_i \cap \gamma_i$ , satisfying

$$S_i(x_i^0) - S_i(x_i^{2n_i}) = p_i n_i. \quad (3)$$

Let  $A$  be a non-empty subset of  $\{1, \dots, l\}$ . If the  $\gamma_i$  coordinate of an intersection point  $\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\gamma$  is supported in a regular neighborhood of  $\lambda_i$  when  $i \in A$ , and is  $x_i^0$  when  $i \notin A$ , then  $\mathbf{u}$  is called a *type- $A$  outermost interior intersection point*. The set of type- $A$  outermost interior intersection points is denoted by  $O^A$ . Given an intersection point  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$ , one can associate to it a corresponding intersection point  $\mathbf{x}' \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\gamma$ , so that the  $\gamma_i$  coordinate of  $\mathbf{x}'$  is  $x_i^0$  for all  $i = 1, \dots, l$ . We then call  $\mathbf{x}'$  an *outermost exterior intersection point*. We can also associate to  $\mathbf{x}$  a corresponding intersection point  $\mathbf{x}^A \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\gamma$ , so that the  $\gamma_i$  coordinate of  $\mathbf{x}^A$  is  $x_i^{2n_i}$  if  $i \in A$ , is  $x_i^0$  if  $i \notin A$ , and all other coordinates are the same as the coordinates of  $\mathbf{x}$ .

In order to emphasize the dependence of the diagram on  $\mathbf{n}$ , we sometimes put a subscript  $(\mathbf{n})$  in the notation. For example, the base points  $\mathbf{z}'$  are denoted by  $\mathbf{z}'_{(\mathbf{n})}$ , and the set of type- $A$  outermost interior intersection points is denoted by  $O^A_{(\mathbf{n})}$ .

For two different  $\mathbf{n}_1, \mathbf{n}_2$ , there is a natural 1–1 correspondence between  $O_{(\mathbf{n}_1)}^A$  and  $O_{(\mathbf{n}_2)}^A$ . Suppose  $\mathbf{u}_{(\mathbf{n}_1)} \in O_{(\mathbf{n}_1)}^A$ , then the corresponding point in  $O_{(\mathbf{n}_2)}^A$  is denoted by  $\mathbf{u}_{(\mathbf{n}_2)}$ .

Let

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}: & \quad \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta \rightarrow H^2(Y, L; \mathbb{Q}), \\ \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{t}}: & \quad \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\gamma \rightarrow H^2(Y, L; \mathbb{Q}), \\ \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}'}: & \quad \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\gamma \rightarrow H^2(Y, C(L); \mathbb{Q}), \end{aligned}$$

be the affine maps defined in Subsection 4.4.

The following observation is important:

**Lemma 5.3** *Fix a point  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$ , a set  $A \subset \{1, \dots, l\}$  and a point  $\mathbf{u}_{(\mathbf{n})} \in O_{(\mathbf{n})}^A$ . Then*

$$\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}'_{(\mathbf{n})}}(\mathbf{x}_{(\mathbf{n})}^A) - \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}'_{(\mathbf{n})}}(\mathbf{u}_{(\mathbf{n})})$$

*is a constant independent of  $\mathbf{n}$ .*

**Proof** Given two  $l$ -tuples  $\mathbf{n}_1, \mathbf{n}_2$ . Without loss of generality, we can assume  $\mathbf{n}_1 < \mathbf{n}_2$ , that is, every coordinate of  $\mathbf{n}_1$  is less than or equal to the corresponding coordinate of  $\mathbf{n}_2$ , and at least one equality does not hold. Suppose  $\mathcal{D}_{(\mathbf{n}_1)}$  is the domain which gives a homology between  $k\omega(\mathbf{x}_{(\mathbf{n}_1)}^A, \mathbf{u}_{(\mathbf{n}_1)})$  and a sum of some copies of  $\alpha$  curves and  $\gamma_{(\mathbf{n}_1)}$  curves. Then we can get a domain  $\mathcal{D}_{(\mathbf{n}_2)}$  by performing finger moves to  $\mathcal{D}_{(\mathbf{n}_1)}$ , so that  $\mathcal{D}_{(\mathbf{n}_2)}$  is the corresponding domain for  $\mathbf{x}_{(\mathbf{n}_2)}^A, \mathbf{u}_{(\mathbf{n}_2)}$ .

When  $i \in A$ , there is an arc  $\zeta$ , supported in the  $i$ -th spiral, connecting  $w_i$  to  $z'_{i(\mathbf{n})}$ , and  $n_{z'_{i(\mathbf{n})}}(\mathcal{D}_{(\mathbf{n})}) - n_{w_i}(\mathcal{D}_{(\mathbf{n})})$  is calculated by the algebraic intersection number of  $\zeta$  with  $\partial\mathcal{D}_{(\mathbf{n})}$ . Since the  $\gamma_i$  coordinate of  $\mathbf{u}_{(\mathbf{n})}$  is supported in  $Nd(\lambda_i)$ , and the  $\gamma_i$  coordinate of  $\mathbf{x}_{(\mathbf{n})}^A$  is an “innermost” point  $x_{(\mathbf{n})}^{2n_i}$ , it is easy to see that the finger moves do not change the algebraic intersection number of  $\zeta$  with  $\partial\mathcal{D}_{(\mathbf{n})}$ .

When  $i \notin A$ , the  $\gamma_i$  coordinates of  $\mathbf{x}_{(\mathbf{n})}^A$  and  $\mathbf{u}_{(\mathbf{n})}$  are both  $x_{i(\mathbf{n})}^0$ . It is easy to see that the finger moves do not change  $n_{z'_{i(\mathbf{n})}}(\mathcal{D}_{(\mathbf{n})}) - n_{w_i}(\mathcal{D}_{(\mathbf{n})})$ . Thus our desired result holds by Lemma 4.2.  $\square$

**Lemma 5.4** *Given  $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$ , we have*

$$\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{y}) = \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{t}}(\mathbf{x}') - \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{t}}(\mathbf{y}') = j^*(\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}'}(\mathbf{x}') - \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}'}(\mathbf{y}')).$$

**Proof** It is obvious that

$$\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{y}) = \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{t}}(\mathbf{x}') - \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{t}}(\mathbf{y}').$$

Suppose  $\mathcal{D}$  is a domain,  $\partial\mathcal{D}$  is the sum of  $k\omega(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$  and some copies of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  curves. Then after applying  $\mathbf{p}$ -fold finger moves to  $\mathcal{D}$ , we get a domain  $\mathcal{D}'$ , so that  $\partial\mathcal{D}'$  is the sum of  $k\omega(\mathbf{x}', \mathbf{y}')$  and some copies of  $\alpha$  and  $\gamma$  curves. It is not hard to show

$$n_{z'_i}(\mathcal{D}') - n_{w_i}(\mathcal{D}') = p_i(n_{t_i}(\mathcal{D}') - n_{w_i}(\mathcal{D}')).$$

Hence

$$j^*(\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{z}'}(\mathbf{x}') - \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{z}'}(\mathbf{y}')) = \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{t}}(\mathbf{x}') - \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{t}}(\mathbf{y}')$$

by Lemma 4.2 and the fact that  $j^*(p_i \text{PD}([\mu'_i])) = \text{PD}([\mu_i])$ .  $\square$

Suppose  $\mathbf{x}^j, \mathbf{x}^k \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\gamma$  differ only at the  $\gamma_i$  coordinate, where the coordinate of  $\mathbf{x}^j$  is  $x_i^j$ , and the coordinate of  $\mathbf{x}^k$  is  $x_i^k$ . From the definition of  $S_i$  and Lemma 4.2, we conclude that

$$\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{z}'}(\mathbf{x}^j) - \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{z}'}(\mathbf{x}^k) = (S_i(x_i^j) - S_i(x_i^k))\text{PD}([\mu'_i]). \quad (4)$$

Now we fix an integral class  $h \in H_2(Y, L; \mathbb{Q})$ , which satisfies  $h \cdot [\mu_i] > 0$  for each  $i$ . Suppose  $F \subset M = Y - \text{int}(Nd(L))$  is a surface representing  $h$ ,  $F$  has no sphere components, and  $\chi(F)$  is maximal among all such surfaces. We can assume  $\partial F \cap \partial Nd(K_i)$  consists of parallel oriented circles. Then  $\partial F \cap \partial Nd(K_i)$  is a torus link  $T(P_i, Q_i)$ , with respect to the frame specified by  $\Sigma$ .

From now on, we assume  $p_i/P_i$  is an integer independent of  $i$ , say,  $p_i = mP_i$ . Then  $C_{\mathbf{p},\mathbf{q}}(L)$  is a null-homologous link. In fact, a minimal genus Seifert surface  $F'$  for  $C(L)$  can be obtained as follows. Inside the cable space  $Nd(K_i) - \text{int}(Nd(C_{p_i,q_i}(K_i)))$ , one can choose a properly embedded, Thurston norm minimizing surface  $G_i$ , so that  $\partial G_i \cap \partial Nd(K_i)$  is the torus link  $T(mP_i, mQ_i)$ , and  $\partial G_i \cap \partial Nd(C_{p_i,q_i}(K_i))$  is a longitude of  $C_{p_i,q_i}(K_i)$ . Then  $F'$  is the union of  $G_1, \dots, G_l$  and  $m$  parallel copies of  $F$ . A standard argument in 3-dimensional topology shows that  $F'$  is a minimal genus Seifert surface for  $C(L)$ . Let  $h' = [F'] \in H_2(Y, C(L))$ .

Recall the function

$$\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{z}}^h: \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$$

is defined as

$$\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{z}}^h(\mathbf{x}) = \langle \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{x}), h \rangle.$$

Then  $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}^h$  specifies an Alexander  $\mathbb{Q}$ -grading on  $\widehat{CFL}(Y, L)$ . We also equip  $\widehat{CFL}(Y, C(L))$  with the  $\mathbb{Q}$ -grading defined by  $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}'}^{h'}$ . Let  $\widehat{HFL}(Y, L, \text{topmost})$ ,  $\widehat{HFL}(Y, C(L), \text{topmost})$  be the topmost nontrivial terms in  $\widehat{HFL}(Y, L)$  and  $\widehat{HFL}(Y, C(L))$ , with respect to these  $\mathbb{Q}$ -gradings, respectively. If the grading of  $\mathbf{x}$  is no more than the grading of  $\mathbf{y}$ , then we denote as  $\mathbf{x} \preceq \mathbf{y}$ .

Given  $i \in \{1, \dots, l\}$ , suppose  $\mathbf{x}^j, \mathbf{x}^k \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\gamma$  are two points differing only at the  $\gamma_i$  component, where their components are  $x_i^j, x_i^k$ , respectively. By (4), we have

$$\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}'}^{h'}(\mathbf{x}_i^j) - \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}'}^{h'}(\mathbf{x}_i^k) = S_i(x_i^j) - S_i(x_i^k). \quad (5)$$

Moreover, if  $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$  are two intersection points, then by Lemma 5.4 and the construction of  $F'$ , we have

$$\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}'}^{h'}(\mathbf{x}') - \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}'}^{h'}(\mathbf{y}') = m(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}^h(\mathbf{x}) - \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}^h(\mathbf{y})). \quad (6)$$

**Proposition 5.5** *With the notation as above, when the winding number  $\mathbf{n}$  is sufficiently large, the following equality holds*

$$\widehat{HFL}(Y, L, \text{topmost}) \cong \widehat{HFL}(Y, C(L), \text{topmost}).$$

Moreover, suppose  $\mathbf{x}$  is one of the generators of  $\widehat{CFL}(Y, L, \text{topmost})$ , then  $\mathbf{x}'$  is one of the generators of  $\widehat{CFL}(Y, C(L), \text{topmost})$ .

**Proof** Let  $\{\mathbf{x}_1 \dots \mathbf{x}_r\} \subset \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$  be the generating set of  $\widehat{CFL}(Y, L, \text{topmost})$ . If  $\mathbf{v}$  is not an exterior intersection point, we change all of its  $\gamma_i$  components which are supported in  $Nd(\beta_i)$  to  $x_i^0$ , so as to get a type- $A$  outermost interior intersection point  $\tilde{\mathbf{v}}$ , for some  $A$ . By (5) we have

$$\mathbf{v} \preceq \tilde{\mathbf{v}} \quad (7)$$

Let  $C_1$  be a lower bound of  $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}'}^{h'}(\mathbf{x}_1^A) - \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}'}^{h'}(\mathbf{u})$  for all nonempty  $A \subset \{1, \dots, l\}$ , and all type- $A$  outermost interior intersection points  $\mathbf{u}$ . Lemma 5.3 enables us to choose  $C_1$  to be a constant independent of  $\mathbf{n}$ .

Let  $\mathbf{n}$  be sufficiently large so that

$$p_i n_i + C_1 > 0, \quad \text{for any } i = 1, \dots, l. \quad (8)$$

Let  $\widehat{CFL}_{\preceq}$  be the summand of  $\widehat{CFL}(Y, C(L))$ , which consists of all the elements with grading no lower than the grading of  $\mathbf{x}'_1$ . By (3), (5), (7) and (8), we find that the generators of  $\widehat{CFL}_{\preceq}$  are all exterior intersection points. The

differential on  $\widehat{CFL}_{\preceq}$  counts holomorphic disks away from  $\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}'$ , denoted by  $\partial_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}'}$ .

The base points  $\mathbf{t}$  give an extra filtration to  $\widehat{CFL}_{\preceq}$ . It is easy to see that if a holomorphic disk  $\phi$  connects two exterior points  $\overline{\mathbf{y}}_1$  to  $\overline{\mathbf{y}}_2$ , and  $\phi$  avoids  $\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}', \mathbf{t}$ , then the  $\gamma_i$  components of  $\overline{\mathbf{y}}_1$  and  $\overline{\mathbf{y}}_2$  coincide for all  $i$ . Thus  $\phi$  corresponds to a holomorphic disk connecting  $\mathbf{y}_1$  to  $\mathbf{y}_2$ , which avoids  $\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}$ . Here  $\mathbf{y}_j \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$ , ( $j = 1, 2$ ) is an intersection point whose components coincide with the components of  $\overline{\mathbf{y}}_j$ , except the  $\beta_i$  components.

Hence the chain complex  $(\widehat{CFL}_{\preceq}, \partial_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}', \mathbf{t}})$  is the direct sum of summands in the form of  $\widehat{CFL}_{\mathbf{j}, d}$ , where here  $\widehat{CFL}_{\mathbf{j}, d}$  is generated by the exterior intersection points  $\overline{\mathbf{y}} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\gamma$ , which satisfy that the  $\gamma_i$  component of  $\mathbf{y}$  is  $x_i^{j_i}$ , and the grading difference between  $\overline{\mathbf{y}}$  and  $\mathbf{x}'_1$  is  $d \geq 0$ . Moreover, by (5) and (6), the homology of  $(\widehat{CFL}_{\mathbf{j}, d}, \partial_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}', \mathbf{t}})$  is isomorphic to the homology of some summand of  $\widehat{CFL}(Y, L)$ , at some grading no less than the grading of  $\mathbf{x}_1$ .

Since  $\mathbf{x}_1$  lies in the topmost nontrivial Alexander  $\mathbb{Q}$ -grading of  $\widehat{HFL}(Y, L)$ , we find that  $\widehat{HFL}_{\mathbf{j}, d}$  is nontrivial if and only if  $(\mathbf{j}, d) = (\mathbf{0}, 0)$ , and

$$\widehat{HFL}_{\mathbf{0}, 0} \cong \widehat{HFL}(Y, L, \text{topmost}).$$

There is a spectral sequence which starts from  $(\widehat{CFL}_{\preceq}, \partial_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}', \mathbf{t}})$ , and converges to  $H(\widehat{CFL}_{\preceq}, \partial_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}'})$ . Since the  $E^2$  term is only supported in one filtration level, we must have

$$H(\widehat{CFL}_{\preceq}, \partial_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}'}) \cong \widehat{HFL}_{\mathbf{0}, 0}.$$

Thus

$$\widehat{HFL}(Y, C(L), \text{topmost}) \cong \widehat{HFL}(Y, L, \text{topmost}).$$

The last statement of this proposition is obvious from the proof.  $\square$

Our next task is to determine the absolute position of the topmost grading in  $\widehat{HFL}(Y, L)$ . For this purpose, we will define two functions

$$\mathcal{F}_1, \mathcal{F}_2: \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$$

as follows.

The cable space  $Nd(K_i) - \text{int}(Nd(C_{p_i, q_i}(K_i)))$  fibers over the circle, with fiber  $G_i$ . Let  $u_i$  be a vector field on the cable space, which is transverse to the fibers everywhere, and the orientation of  $u_i$  is **opposite** to the orientation induced by

the orientation of the fibers. Moreover, let the restriction of  $u_i$  on the boundary tori be the canonical translation invariant vector field.

Given  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$ , let  $\mathbf{r}_1 = \underline{\mathfrak{s}}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}'}(\mathbf{x}') \in \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, C(L))$ . The function  $\mathcal{F}_1$  is defined as follows:

$$\mathcal{F}_1(\mathbf{x}) = \langle \mathfrak{H}_{C(L)}(\mathbf{r}_1), h' \rangle,$$

where here  $\mathfrak{H}_{C(L)}$  is the affine map defined in Subsection 4.4, for the pair  $(Y, C(L))$ .

Note that  $\underline{\mathfrak{s}}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{x}) = \underline{\mathfrak{s}}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{t}}(\mathbf{x}')$  is a relative  $\text{Spin}^c$  structure on  $Y - \text{int}(Nd(L))$ , we can extend it to a relative  $\text{Spin}^c$  structure on  $Y - \text{int}(Nd(C(L)))$  by the vector fields  $u_1, \dots, u_l$ . We denote this new  $\text{Spin}^c$  structure by  $\mathbf{r}_2$ . Now let

$$\mathcal{F}_2(\mathbf{x}) = \langle \frac{c_1(\mathbf{r}_2) - \sum_{i=1}^l \text{PD}([\mu_i])}{2}, h' \rangle.$$

In summary,  $\mathcal{F}_1$  and  $\mathcal{F}_2$  can be factorized as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_1: \quad \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta &\rightarrow \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\gamma && \rightarrow \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, C(L)) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}, \\ \mathcal{F}_2: \quad \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta &\rightarrow \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, L) && \rightarrow \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, C(L)) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}. \end{aligned}$$

Let  $\max \mathcal{F}_j$  be the maximal value of  $\mathcal{F}_j(\mathbf{x})$ , where  $\mathbf{x}$  runs over the nontrivial filtration levels of  $\widehat{HFL}(Y, L)$ .

From Lemma 5.4, we can conclude that

$$\mathcal{F}_1(\mathbf{x}) - \mathcal{F}_1(\mathbf{y}) = \mathcal{F}_2(\mathbf{x}) - \mathcal{F}_2(\mathbf{y}). \quad (9)$$

In fact, we can prove the stronger

**Proposition 5.6** *Given  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta$ , then the following equality holds:*

$$\mathcal{F}_2(\mathbf{x}) = \mathcal{F}_1(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^l \frac{p_i - 1}{2}. \quad (10)$$

**Proof** We could prove (10) by examining the relative  $\text{Spin}^c$  structures carefully. But we would rather argue via a model computation.

Let  $f$  be a Morse function corresponding to the Heegaard diagram  $(\Sigma, \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\gamma})$ . Following the definitions of  $\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2$  and the construction in Subsection 4.2, we can construct two vector fields  $v_1, v_2$  on  $Y$ , representing the two relative  $\text{Spin}^c$  structures.

We note that  $v_1, v_2$  are equal outside a regular neighborhood of the flowlines  $\gamma_{\mathbf{w}}, \gamma_{\mathbf{z}'}, \gamma_{\mathbf{t}}$ . And the difference of  $v_1$  and  $v_2$  inside  $Nd(\gamma_{\mathbf{w}} \cup \gamma_{\mathbf{z}'} \cup \gamma_{\mathbf{t}})$  depends only on the  $2l$  torus link types  $(p_i, q_i), (mP_i, mQ_i)$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, l$ . Moreover, one can isotope  $F'$  so that  $F' \cap Nd(\gamma_{\mathbf{w}} \cup \gamma_{\mathbf{z}'} \cup \gamma_{\mathbf{t}})$  depends only on  $(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$  and  $(m\mathbf{P}, m\mathbf{Q})$ . So we only need to verify (9) for some models.

Let  $d_i = \gcd(P_i, Q_i)$ ,  $P_i = d_i P'_i, Q_i = d_i Q'_i$ . Consider the knot  $O_{P'_i/Q'_i}$  in  $L(P'_i, Q'_i)$ . There is an essential disk  $D$  properly embedded in the complement of  $K = O_{P'_i/Q'_i}$ .  $\partial D$  is the torus knot  $T(P'_i, Q'_i)$  in  $\partial Nd(K)$ . Let  $F_0$  be the union of  $d_i$  copies of  $D$ .

Let  $C(K)$  be the  $(p_i, q_i)$ -cable of  $K$ ,  $G_0 \subset Nd(K) - \text{int}(Nd(C(K)))$  is a surface, such that  $\partial G_0$  consists of the torus link  $T(mP_i, mQ_i)$  and a longitude of  $C(K)$ , and  $Nd(K) - \text{int}(Nd(C(K)))$  fibers over the circle with fiber  $G_0$ .  $F'_0$  is the union of  $G_0$  and  $m$  parallel copies of  $F_0$ .  $F'_0 \cap Nd(\gamma_{\mathbf{w}} \cup \gamma_{\mathbf{z}'} \cup \gamma_{\mathbf{t}})$  is in the same pattern as before.

From Lemma 5.1, we know that for the pair  $(L(P'_i, Q'_i), O_{P'_i/Q'_i})$

$$\begin{aligned} \max \mathcal{F}_2 &= \frac{1}{2}(md_i(2P'_i - 1) - \chi(G_0) - p_i) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(p_i - md_i - \chi(G_0)). \end{aligned}$$

The knot  $C(K)$  is null-homologous, so we can apply Proposition 5.2 and Proposition 5.5 to show that

$$\begin{aligned} \max \mathcal{F}_1 &= \frac{1 - \chi(F'_0)}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(1 - md_i - \chi(G_0)). \end{aligned}$$

So we get

$$\mathcal{F}_2(\mathbf{x}) - \mathcal{F}_1(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{p_i - 1}{2}$$

in this case. Hence (10) holds in general.  $\square$

**Proof of Theorem 1.1** We first prove the case where  $\partial M$  is incompressible, thus we only need to prove the statement in Remark 1.2. By the continuity and linearity of Thurston norm, it suffices to prove the theorem for the integral classes  $h \in H_2(Y, L)$  which satisfy

$$h \cdot [\mu_i] > 0$$

for all  $i$ . With the notation as before, consider the  $(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$ -cable  $C(L)$  of  $L$ . Here we choose  $p_i = P_i$ , and  $q_i = p_i n_i + 1$ . Let  $\mathbf{n} = (n_1, \dots, n_l)$  be sufficiently large. Since  $\partial M$  is incompressible, there exists a surface  $F$  representing  $h$ , and  $|\chi(F)| = x(h)$ . Construct the surfaces  $G_i, F'$  as before.

By (10), Proposition 5.5 and Proposition 5.2,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \max\{|\langle \mathfrak{H}(\mathbf{r}), h \rangle| \mid \widehat{HFL}(Y, L, \mathbf{r}) \neq 0\} \\
&= \max \mathcal{F}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^l \chi(G_i) \\
&= \max \mathcal{F}_1 + \sum_{i=1}^l \frac{p_i - 1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^l \chi(G_i) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} (l - \chi(F')) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^l (p_i - 1) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^l \chi(G_i) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{i=1}^l |[F] \cdot [\mu_i]| - \chi(F) \right).
\end{aligned}$$

This finishes the proof in the case when  $\partial M$  is incompressible.

If  $\partial M$  is compressible, say,  $\partial Nd(K_1)$  is compressible. We can compress this boundary torus to get a separating sphere, which splits off a lens space summand from  $Y$ , and  $K_1$  is a knot  $O_{p/q}$  in this summand. Let  $L' = L - K_1$ ,  $Y = Y' \# L(p, q)$ . It is easy to see that, if  $h \in H_2(Y, L)$  is an integral class, and  $F \subset Y - \text{int}(Nd(L))$  realizes  $\chi(h)$ , then  $F$  is the disjoint union of some disks in  $L(p, q) - \text{int}(Nd(O_{p/q}))$  and a surface  $F' \subset Y' - \text{int}(Nd(L'))$ . We can make use of Proposition 4.3 and Lemma 5.1 to reduce our problem to  $L'$ . Now the proof of our theorem can be finished by induction on  $|L|$ .  $\square$

## References

- [1] **Y Eliashberg**, *A few remarks about symplectic filling*, Geom. Topol. 8 (2004), 277–293 (electronic)
- [2] **Y Eliashberg, W Thurston**, *Confoliations*, University Lecture Series, 13. American Mathematical Society, Providence, RI, 1998
- [3] **J Etnyre**, *On symplectic fillings*, Algebr. Geom. Topol. 4 (2004), 73–80 (electronic)
- [4] **D Gabai**, *Foliations and the topology of 3-manifolds*, J. Differential Geom. 18 (1983), no. 3, 445–503



- [5] **D Gabai**, *Foliations and the topology of 3-manifolds III*, J. Differential Geom. 26 (1987), no. 3, 479–536
- [6] **D Gabai**, private communication
- [7] **M Hedden**, *On Knot Floer Homology and Cabling*, Algebr. Geom. Topol. 5 (2005), 1197–1222 (electronic)
- [8] **U Kaiser**, *Link theory in manifolds*, Lecture Notes in Mathematics, 1669. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1997
- [9] **E Kalfagianni**, *Power series link invariants and the Thurston norm*, Topology Appl. 101 (2000), no. 2, 107–119
- [10] **Y Ni**, *A note on knot Floer homology of links*, preprint (2005), arXiv:math.GT/0506208
- [11] **P Ozsváth, Z Szabó**, *Holomorphic triangle invariants and the topology of symplectic four-manifolds*, Duke Math. J. 121 (2004), no. 1, 1–34
- [12] **P Ozsváth, Z Szabó**, *Holomorphic disks and knot invariants*, Adv. Math. 186 (2004), no. 1, 58–116
- [13] **P Ozsváth, Z Szabó**, *Holomorphic disks and genus bounds*, Geom. Topol. 8 (2004), 311–334 (electronic)
- [14] **P Ozsváth, Z Szabó**, *Knot Floer homology and rational surgeries*, preprint (2005), arXiv:math.GT/0504404
- [15] **P Ozsváth, Z Szabó**, *Holomorphic disks and link invariants*, preprint (2005), arXiv:math.GT/0512286
- [16] **P Ozsváth, Z Szabó**, *Link Floer homology and the Thurston norm*, preprint (2006), arXiv:math.GT/0601618
- [17] **J Rasmussen**, *Floer homology and knot complements*, PhD Thesis, Harvard University (2003), arXiv:math.GT/0306378
- [18] **M Scharlemann, A Thompson**, *Link genus and the Conway moves*, Comment. Math. Helv. 64 (1989), no. 4, 527–535
- [19] **F Sergeraert**, *Feuilletages et difféomorphismes infiniment tangents à l'identité*, (French) Invent. Math. 39 (1977), no. 3, 253–275
- [20] **W Thurston**, *A norm for the homology of 3-manifolds*, Mem. Amer. Math. Soc. 59 (1986), no. 339, i–vi and 99–130